Disciplinary knowledge (KS1)



The tables below outline where disciplinary knowledge is deliberately practiced in KS1 or KS2. The curriculum has been sequenced so that the content is also reviewed in subsequent units (and may also be reviewed in other subject areas like science and history). The **types of conversation** and **methods and processes** required to be **scholarly within the disciplines**, as outlined on <u>page 6</u>, are universal across year groups. The tables below indicate how these disciplinary skills are applied at an age-appropriate level to the specific substantive content of the United Learning curriculum.

	Theology (Beliefs) Theologians	Philosophy (Thinking) Philosophers	Social Sciences (Living) Social Scientists
Y1	 Link the story of the Nativity with Christianity. Understand that Christians believe Jesus was a special baby, the incarnation of God. Recognise Christians show how important Christmas is by getting ready during Advent. Link that Christians and Jewish people share the same story of how the world was created by God, found in the Bible and the Torah. Connect that the creation story teaches Christians and Jewish people that they have a responsibility to look after God's creation. Consider the belief that the Creation story shows that God had a special relationship with humans, but human beings make mistakes. 	 Can think about whether the Genesis story of Creation makes sense. Ask questions about things that are puzzling. Look for answers to questions about belief about where the world came from. Question if stories are real or made up and link with what people might learn from a story. 	 Recognise that people look at the world in different ways. Recognise that people choose to belong to different groups. Some people choose to belong to a religion. Link that Christian and Jewish people use symbols, artefacts and actions to show they belong. Link that many Jewish people remember the story of creation by resting on the 7th day. Recognise that Jewish families celebrate Shabbat in diverse ways. Link artefacts, words and practices during Shabbat as a way of expressing belief and belonging. Recognise how Christians express God's importance in their lives. Use vocabulary of Prayer, Praise and Worship and recognize these are shown in different ways.
Y2	 Retell stories about Jesus and link with Christian ideas about God and how to behave. Retell parables and suggest what they reveal about God and how to behave. Retell stories about Jesus and link with Christian ideas about God and how to behave. Link events of Holy Week with Christian beliefs about Jesus. Link concepts and vocabulary of incarnation, sacrifice, resurrection and salvation. Beliefs about Easter are expressed in diverse ways. 	 Ask questions about the story of Moses Think about what it means to "know" something. Suggest a reason why a Jewish person might believe elements of the story. Connect the story of the Jewish slaves being freed with ideas of right and wrong. Consider why freedom is important and how it is expressed in the Seder meal. Ask questions about practices from Hindu communities. Consider how we can find out about something using our senses. Recognise how many Hindu communities express their ideas about Hindu Dharma through the senses. 	 Connect correct vocabulary with religious groups. Recognise evidence of belief in the local community. Identify how beliefs impact peoples' choices of in everyday life, including local special places. Use correct vocabulary to name items and celebrations important in Hindu Dharma. Link beliefs with evidence in the community. Identify how artifacts and practices are used in everyday life to show belonging.



Disciplinary knowledge (LKS2)



	Theology (Beliefs) Theologians		Philosophy (Thinking) Philosophers	3 .0	Social Sciences (Living) Social Scientists	
Y3	 Consider how some Christians might interpret Biblicatext. Infer how Christian/Islamic beliefs developed based events. Consider that questions of the reliability of scripture complex influenced by: authorship, audience, purpos genre, translation and history. Recognise there are differences within Christianity, sas versions of the Bible. Interpret the Bible to try to understand the concept of as Trinity: Father, Son & Holy Spirit. One but also three Recognise that the Trinity is inherently mysterious, and Christians try to make sense of it in different ways. Understand the significance of the Qur'an being considered the word of God revealed to Muhammad the Final Prophet. There are differences within Islam, such as Sunni & Standard Consider how beliefs shape how some people see the world. 	on are se, such f God se. nd as	 Identify philosophical questions Decide if a Christian belief about morality makes s and give reasons why. Recognise that ideas of right and wrong are difficudefine. Consider that people have different answers to quabout the world. Humanists believe they can still b "good without God." Identify logical arguments Decide if a belief makes logical sense and give reawhy. Recognise that claims of truth based on faith are of to examine logically. Consider that people have different answers to quabout the world and seek answers in different place. 	estions esons difficult estions	 Identify similarities and differences in how artists having to express the Trinity Recognise that the Islamic belief in Allah as one is Tawhid and is expressed in different ways including Call to Prayer, whispered in a baby's ear and the Shahadah. Consider evidence of the influence of the 5 Pillars of Sunni Islam on daily life. Recognise that there is diversity within Islamic sch thought e.g. Sunni & Shia and in Ijtihad, interpretatitext. Identify how belief can be expressed in similar and diverse ways depending on individual worldview with Islam. 	called g the of ools of on of
Y4	 Recognise of how believers might interpret different in different ways. Identify the influence of historical events of Easter of Christian worldviews. Identify similarities and differences within and between the Abrahamic faiths. Identify how belief in God as most important might influence a person's life, how they view the world and other people. Identify the influence of historical events on the development of Islam. Identify similarities and differences within Islamic schools of thought. Consider how beliefs might influence a Muslim's life, they view the world and other people. 	n een	 Discuss our understanding of the concepts of known belief and opinion. Consider philosophical ideas of truth, doubt and reduced in the second ideas of truth, doubt and reduced in the second ideas of truth, doubt and reduced in the second ideas of truth in the second including a willingness to die for the sake of "truth in the second including a willingness to die for the sake of "truth in the second including a willingness to die for the sake of "truth including a willingness to die for the sake of "tru	eality. ur ". ions uressed	 Describe similarities and differences in how people contribute to society in Islam and Christianity (local nationally). Recognise ways beliefs impact peoples' choices in everyday life, community & society. Recognise that individual and community action cashape beliefs. Consider what data can tell us about religion locall nationally and internationally. Recognise that the reliability of data must be consisted seek evidence of lived religion in our local area. 	an y,



Disciplinary knowledge (UKS2)



	Theology (Beliefs) Theologians	Philosophy (Thinking) Philosophers	Social Sciences (Living) Social Scientists
Y5	 Describe different interpretations of the Ramayana. Consider if sources of Hindu scripture are reliable. Describe theological similarities and differences within and between worldviews. Describe how beliefs about Dharma might influence a Hindu's life, how they view the world and other people. Describe the influence of historical events on worldviews. Describe how Buddhist beliefs might influence a person's life, how they view the world and other people. Interpret Biblical text. Describe how beliefs might influence a Christian's life. 	 Explain the Buddha's philosophical answers to questions about the world. Explain the Buddhist answers to ethical questions and show awareness of diversity of opinion. Explain different philosophical answers to questions about God's existence. Explain some philosophical approaches to the abstract concept of God's existence. Explain if an argument for God's existence seems logical. 	Recognise that 'religion' and 'belief' mean different things in Dharmic and Abrahamic faiths. Recognise that conversations about religion and belief are complex Explain similarities and differences of forms of expression within Hindu Dharma (locally & nationally). Explain ways beliefs impact choices in individuals' lives, community & society. Explain how belief has been expressed in similar and different artistic forms within Christianity. Describe how individuals, community & society can shape beliefs.
Y6	 Explain how the Gospels connect with Christian beliefs and discuss their reliability. Explain theological similarities and differences within Christian worldviews. Explain how beliefs in Jesus' resurrection might influence a Christians life, how they view the world and other people. Explain how the Genesis text connects with beliefs and discuss the reliability of the source. Explain that religious texts can be interpreted in different ways by different believers. Explain how beliefs about creation and science might influence a person's life, how they view the world and other people. 	 Begin to evaluate some philosophical approaches to abstract concepts such as meaning and existence. Begin to analyse if an argument is logical and show awareness of divergent opinions. Use appropriate evidence to support or counter an argument. Begin to explain connections between beliefs and behaviour. 	Begin to evaluate similarities and differences of forms of expression within worldviews (locally, nationally & globally) Describe how beliefs impact choices in individuals' lives, community & society. Explain how the context of individuals, community & society can shape beliefs Begin to evaluate how 'religion' and 'belief' mean different things depending on people's religious or non-religious worldview. Recognise that conversations about religion and belief can be controversial.

